

· 临床研究 ·

益气温经方在绝经后骨质疏松症肾虚血瘀证 治疗中的应用

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摘要 目的:观察益气温经方在绝经后骨质疏松症(postmenopausal osteoporosis, PMOP)肾虚血瘀证治疗中的应用价值。**方法:**将符合要求的 240 例 PMOP 肾虚血瘀证患者随机分为 2 组, 每组 120 例, 分别采用口服益气温经方联合碳酸钙 D3 片和阿法骨化醇胶囊(益气温经方组)与单纯口服碳酸钙 D3 片和阿法骨化醇胶囊(基础用药组)治疗。益气温经方, 每日 2 次, 每次 1 袋, 每袋 200 mL; 碳酸钙 D3 片, 每日 1 次, 每次 1 片; 阿法骨化醇胶囊, 每日 1 次, 每次 1 粒; 均 3 个月为 1 个疗程, 疗程间隔 1 个月, 共 9 个疗程。分别于治疗结束时、治疗结束后 2 年比较 2 组患者再骨折情况, 分别于治疗前及治疗结束时、治疗结束后 2 年比较 2 组患者腰椎骨密度、腰背部疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分, 并观察并发症发生情况。**结果:**①受试者退出情况。共 20 例患者退出试验, 益气温经方组 13 例因腹泻及不愿再服中药退出, 基础用药组 7 例因服用其他药物退出。②再骨折发生情况。治疗结束时, 益气温经方组 4 例出现再骨折、基础用药组 6 例出现再骨折; 2 组患者再骨折发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.313, P = 0.576$)。治疗结束后 2 年, 益气温经方组 6 例出现再骨折、基础用药组 16 例出现再骨折; 益气温经方组再骨折发生率低于基础用药组($\chi^2 = 4.466, P = 0.035$)。③腰椎骨密度。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应($F = 3.063, P = 0.048$); 2 组患者腰椎骨密度总体比较, 组间差异有统计学意义, 即存在分组效应($F = 11.788, P = 0.000$); 治疗前后不同时间点腰椎骨密度的差异有统计学意义, 即存在时间效应($F = 4.299, P = 0.014$); 益气温经方组患者腰椎骨密度治疗前后比较, 差异无统计学意义[(54.902 ± 32.465) mg · cm⁻³, (58.174 ± 14.320) mg · cm⁻³, (54.223 ± 14.053) mg · cm⁻³, $F = 0.943, P = 0.391$]; 基础用药组患者腰椎骨密度随时间变化呈下降趋势[(55.449 ± 32.111) mg · cm⁻³, (50.800 ± 20.377) mg · cm⁻³, (44.283 ± 10.340) mg · cm⁻³, $F = 6.242, P = 0.002$]; 治疗前, 2 组患者腰椎骨密度比较, 差异无统计学意义($t = 0.126, P = 0.900$); 治疗结束时、治疗结束后 2 年, 益气温经方组患者腰椎骨密度均高于基础用药组($t = 3.708, P = 0.002$; $t = 5.998, P = 0.000$)。④腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分。时间因素和分组因素不存在交互效应($F = 0.799, P = 0.460$); 2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分总体比较, 组间差异无统计学意义, 即不存在分组效应($F = 3.920, P = 0.271$); 治疗前后不同时间点腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计学意义, 即存在时间效应($F = 402.283, P = 0.000$); 2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分随时间变化均呈下降趋势, 且 2 组的下降趋势完全一致[(6.76 ± 1.99) 分, (3.16 ± 1.99) 分, (2.21 ± 1.52) 分, $F = 181.117, P = 0.000$; (7.13 ± 1.98) 分, (3.10 ± 1.79) 分, (2.35 ± 1.63) 分, $F = 222.874, P = 0.000$]。⑤并发症。益气温经方组 18 例出现一过性胃部不适, 基础用药组 6 例出现一过性胃部不适、4 例出现一过性低热。2 组并发症发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.145, P = 0.076$)。**结论:**口服益气温经方可以降低 PMOP 肾虚血瘀证患者再骨折的发生率, 提高患者骨密度, 缓解患者疼痛症状, 且安全性高。

关键词 骨质疏松; 绝经后; 肾虚血瘀; 骨密度; 益气温经方; 碳酸钙; 阿法骨化醇; 临床试验

Application of Yiqi Wenjing Fang(益气温经方) in treatment of kidney-deficiency-blood-stasis-type postmenopausal osteoporosis: a clinical study

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the applied values of Yiqi Wenjing Fang (益气温经方, YQWJF) in treatment of kidney-deficiency-blood-stasis-type postmenopausal osteoporosis (PMOP). **Methods:** Two hundred and forty patients with kidney-deficiency-blood-stasis-type PMOP were enrolled in the study and were randomly divided into YQWJF group and basic medication group, 120 cases in each group. The patients in YQWJF group were treated with oral application of YQWJF (twice a day, 200 mL at a time), calcium carbonate and Vitamin D3 tablets (one tablet a day) and alfacalcidol capsules (one capsule a day), while the others in basic medication group were merely with oral application of calcium carbonate and Vitamin D3 tablets and alfacalcidol capsules for consecutive 9 courses of treatment, 3 months for each course with a 1-month rest-insertion between courses. The incidence rate of refracture was compared between the 2 groups at the end of treatment and at 2 years after the end of treatment respectively. The bone mineral density (BMD) of lumbar vertebrae and low back pain visual analogue scale (VAS) scores were recorded and compared between the 2 groups before the treatment, at the end of treatment and at 2 years after the end of the treatment respectively, and the complications were observed. **Results:** Thirteen patients in YQWJF group and seven patients in basic medication group dropped out of the trial for unwillingness to take the requested medications due to diarrhea and taking other medications respectively. At the end of treatment, the refracture was found in 4 patients in YQWJF group and 6 patients in basic medication group. There was no statistical difference in the incidence rate of refracture between the 2 groups ($\chi^2 = 0.313, P = 0.576$). At 2 years after the end of treatment, the refracture was found in 6 patients in YQWJF group and 16 patients in basic medication group. The incidence rate of refracture was lower in YQWJF group compared to basic medication group ($\chi^2 = 4.466, P = 0.035$). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in BMD of lumbar vertebrae ($F = 3.063, P = 0.048$). There was statistical difference in BMD of lumbar vertebrae between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was group effect ($F = 11.788, P = 0.000$). There was statistical difference in BMD of lumbar vertebrae between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 4.299, P = 0.014$). There was no statistical difference in BMD of lumbar vertebrae between pre-treatment and post-treatment in YQWJF group ($54.902 \pm 32.465, 58.174 \pm 14.320, 54.223 \pm 14.053$ mg/cm³), $F = 0.943, P = 0.391$; while the BMD of lumbar vertebrae presented a time-dependent decreasing trend in basic medication group ($55.449 \pm 32.111, 50.800 \pm 20.377, 44.283 \pm 10.340$ mg/cm³), $F = 6.242, P = 0.002$. There was no statistical difference in BMD of lumbar vertebrae between the 2 groups before the treatment ($t = 0.126, P = 0.900$), whereas the BMD of lumbar vertebrae was higher in YQWJF group compared to basic medication group at the end of treatment and at 2 years after the end of treatment ($t = 3.708, P = 0.002; t = 5.998, P = 0.000$). There was no interaction between time factor and group factor in low back pain VAS scores ($F = 0.799, P = 0.460$). There was no statistical difference in the low back pain VAS scores between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = 3.920, P = 0.271$). There was statistical difference in the low back pain VAS scores between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 402.283, P = 0.000$). The low back pain VAS scores presented a time-dependent decreasing trend in the 2 groups, and the 2 groups were completely consistent with each other in the variation tendency ($6.76 \pm 1.99, 3.16 \pm 1.99, 2.21 \pm 1.52$ points, $F = 181.117, P = 0.000; 7.13 \pm 1.98, 3.10 \pm 1.79, 2.35 \pm 1.63$ points, $F = 222.874, P = 0.000$). The transient stomach discomfort was found in 18 patients in YQWJF group and 6 patients in basic medication group, besides, the transient low-grade fever was found in 4 patients in basic medication group. There was no statistical difference in complication incidence rate between the 2 groups ($\chi^2 = 3.145, P = 0.076$). **Conclusion:** Oral application of YQWJF can reduce the incidence rate of refracture, improve BMD and relieve pain in patients with kidney-deficiency-blood-stasis-type PMOP, and it exhibits high safety.

Keywords osteoporosis, postmenopausal; kidney deficiency and blood stagnation; bone density; Yiqi Wenjing Fang; calcium carbonate; alfacalcidol; clinical trial

绝经后骨质疏松症 (postmenopausal osteoporosis, PMOP) 是一种以骨量减少、骨微结构破坏为主要特征的代谢疾病^[1]。我国 50 岁以上的女性中骨质疏松症患病率为 32.1%, 65 岁以上的女性中骨质疏松症的患病率高达 51.6%^[2]。PMOP 属中医学“骨痿”范畴, 其病机主要以肾虚为主, 兼以肝脾两亏、气血不足, 继而出现气虚血瘀、骨髓失养^[3]。益气温经方是

基于“因虚致瘀”理论而创制的, 具有补肾益气、温经通络、活血通脉的作用^[4-6]。为了观察益气温经方治疗 PMOP 肾虚血瘀证的临床疗效和安全性, 我们进行了前瞻性临床试验, 现总结报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 以 2015 年 9 月至 2016 年 1 月在浙江中医药大学附属第二医院就诊的 PMOP 肾虚血瘀

证患者为研究对象。试验方案经医院医学伦理委员会审查通过。

1.2 诊断标准

1.2.1 PMOP 诊断标准 采用《中国人骨质疏松症诊断标准专家共识(第三稿·2014 版)》中的骨质疏松症诊断标准^[7];采用双能 X 线吸收法测定腰椎骨密度, T 值 ≤ -2.5 为骨质疏松;采用定量 CT 测定腰椎骨密度, 绝对值 $\leq 80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 为骨质疏松。

1.2.2 中医证候诊断标准 采用《绝经后骨质疏松症(骨痿)中医药诊疗指南(2019 年版)》中的 PMOP 肾虚血瘀证诊断标准^[3]: 腰背及周身疼痛, 痛有定处, 痛处拒按, 筋肉挛缩, 骨折, 多有外伤或久病史; 舌质紫暗, 有瘀点或瘀斑, 脉涩或弦。

1.3 纳入标准 ①符合上述诊断标准; ②年龄 55 ~ 70 岁; ③曾有过骨质疏松性骨折; ④有骨质疏松性疼痛症状; ⑤绝经 1 年以上的妇女; ⑥同意参与本研究, 并签署知情同意书。

1.4 排除标准 ①合并糖尿病、库欣综合征、甲状腺或甲状旁腺疾病、骨肿瘤、骨软化症、多发性骨髓瘤、骨关节炎、类风湿关节炎、成骨不全等影响骨代谢疾病者; ②卵巢摘除者; ③近半年内使用过影响骨代谢药物者; ④肝肾功能衰竭者; ⑤合并其他能引起继发性骨质疏松症的疾病者。

1.5 退出标准 ①试验中出现了严重不良反应或其他疾病不宜继续参加试验者; ②试验期间未按规定服用药物者; ③自行退出试验者。

2 方法

2.1 分组方法 采用随机数字表将符合要求的患者随机分为益气温经方组和基础用药组。

2.2 治疗方法

2.2.1 益气温经方组 采用口服益气温经方联合碳酸钙 D3 片和阿法骨化醇胶囊治疗。益气温经方药物组成: 黄芪 30 g、鹿角霜 20 g、骨碎补 20 g、杜仲 15 g、川续断 30 g、川芎 12 g、独活 15 g、秦艽 15 g、防风 15 g、肉桂 10 g、忍冬藤 25 g、鸡血藤 25 g、露蜂房

20 g。上述药物由浙江中医药大学附属第二医院药房统一代煎、装袋(每袋 200 mL), 每日 2 次, 每次 1 袋, 3 个月为 1 个疗程, 疗程间隔 1 个月, 共 9 个疗程。碳酸钙 D3 片(由惠氏制药有限公司生产, 国药准字 H10950029), 每日 1 次, 每次 1 片, 3 个月为 1 个疗程, 疗程间隔 1 个月, 共 9 个疗程; 阿法骨化醇胶囊(昆明贝 克 诺 顿 制 药 有 限 公 司, 国 药 准 字 J20171090), 每日 1 次, 每次 1 粒, 3 个月为 1 个疗程, 疗程间隔 1 个月, 共 9 个疗程。

2.2.2 基础用药组 采用口服碳酸钙 D3 片和阿法骨化醇胶囊治疗。碳酸钙 D3 片和阿法骨化醇胶囊用法、用量、疗程同益气温经方组。

2.3 疗效评定方法 分别于治疗结束时、治疗结束后 2 年, 比较 2 组患者再骨折情况; 分别于治疗前及治疗结束时、治疗结束后 2 年, 比较 2 组患者腰椎骨密度、腰背部疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分, 并观察并发症发生情况。

2.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS25.0 统计软件对所得数据进行统计学分析。2 组患者年龄、身高、体质量、体质量指数的组间比较均采用 t 检验, 再骨折发生率、并发症发生率的组间比较均采用 χ^2 检验, 腰椎骨密度、腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分的比较均采用重复测量资料的方差分析。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

3 结果

3.1 分组结果 符合要求的患者共 240 例, 益气温经方组和基础用药组各 120 例。2 组患者的基线资料比较, 差异无统计学意义, 有可比性(表 1)。

3.2 疗效及安全性评价结果 共 20 例患者退出试验, 益气温经方组 13 例因腹泻及不愿再服中药退出, 基础用药组 7 例因服用其他药物退出。

3.2.1 再骨折发生情况 治疗结束时, 益气温经方组 4 例出现再骨折、基础用药组 6 例出现再骨折; 2 组患者再骨折发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.313, P = 0.576$)。治疗结束后 2 年, 益气温经方组 6 例出现再骨折、基础用药组 16 例出现再骨折; 益气

表 1 2 组绝经后骨质疏松症肾虚血瘀证患者基线资料

组别	样本量/ 例	年龄/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	身高/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	体质量/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg)	体质量指数/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$)
益气温经方组	120	62.29 \pm 4.31	158.10 \pm 5.23	60.46 \pm 9.87	24.16 \pm 3.63
基础用药组	120	62.32 \pm 4.33	157.83 \pm 4.99	59.32 \pm 8.53	23.77 \pm 2.90
t 值		-0.045	0.423	0.954	0.929
P 值		0.964	0.672	0.341	0.354

温经方组再骨折发生率低于基础用药组($\chi^2 = 4.466$, $P = 0.035$)。

3.2.2 腰椎骨密度 时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应;2 组患者腰椎骨密度总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点腰椎骨密度的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;益气温经方组患者腰椎骨密度治疗前后比较,差异无统计学意义;基础用药组患者腰椎骨密度随时间变化呈下降趋势;治疗前,2 组患者腰椎骨密度比较,差异无统计学意义;治疗结束时、治疗结束后 2 年,益气温经方组患者腰椎骨密度均高于基础用药组(表 2)。

3.2.3 腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分 时间因素和分组因素不存在交互效应;2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分总体比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分随时间变化均呈下降趋势,且 2 组的下降趋势完全一致(表 3)。

3.2.4 并发症发生情况 益气温经方组 18 例出现一过性胃部不适,给予护胃药物后胃部不适症状消失。基础用药组 6 例出现一过性胃部不适,给予护胃药物后胃部不适症状消失;4 例出现一过性低热,嘱患者多饮水后低热消退。2 组并发症发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.145$, $P = 0.076$)。

4 讨论

PMOP 是困扰广大老年女性的慢性疾病之一^[8]。

女性绝经之后,卵巢功能衰退,导致体内雌激素水平下降,从而导致破骨细胞的骨吸收大于成骨细胞的骨形成,进而出现进行性全身性骨密度降低和骨微结构发生变化^[9-11]。绝经后女性成为骨质疏松症的高发人群^[12]。但由于目前 PMOP 的相关知识普及较少,人们对其了解程度较低,只有少部分 PMOP 患者得到明确诊断和积极防治^[13-14]。随着我国社会老龄化程度的加重,PMOP 的发生率呈逐渐增高趋势,为了预防骨质疏松性骨折,临床上越来越重视 PMOP 的治疗^[15-16]。目前临床治疗该病的西药较多,如雌激素、降钙素、双膦酸盐等^[17-18],但是这些药物易增加心血管疾病发生的风险^[19],造成股骨骨折^[20]、颌骨骨坏死^[21]等,许多患者拒绝使用此方法^[22]。国内指南指出中医中药在治疗 PMOP 方面具有作用全面、不良反应小的优点,推荐以钙剂和维生素 D 作为基础用药,联合中医中药治疗 PMOP^[3]。故临床上我们采用益气温经方联合碳酸钙 D3 片和阿法骨化醇胶囊治疗 PMOP 肾虚血瘀证,并取得了满意的临床疗效。

中医学认为 PMOP 与肾关系密切,肾虚是其病机之根本,如有外伤,引发骨质疏松性骨折,致血瘀;另外,久病致肾阴阳两虚,久虚必瘀,血滞经络,骨骼失养。益气温经方中以鹿角霜、黄芪为君药,补肾阳、益肾气;以杜仲、骨碎补、川续断为臣药,强骨益肾;佐以鸡血藤、川芎、露蜂房、忍冬藤、肉桂,活血行气、温阳通脉,秦艽、防风、独活止痛除痹;全方共奏补肾益气、温经通络、活血通脉的功效^[23]。现代研究发现,益气

表 2 2 组绝经后骨质疏松症肾虚血瘀证患者治疗前后腰椎骨密度

组别	样本量/ 例	腰椎骨密度/ $(\bar{x} \pm s, \text{mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3})$				F 值	P 值
		治疗前	治疗结束时	治疗结束后 2 年	合计		
益气温经方组	107	54.902 \pm 32.465	58.174 \pm 14.320	54.223 \pm 14.053	55.757 \pm 22.032	0.943	0.391
基础用药组	113	55.449 \pm 32.111	50.800 \pm 20.377	44.283 \pm 10.340	50.177 \pm 23.145	6.242	0.002
合计	220	55.183 \pm 32.211	54.373 \pm 18.032	49.117 \pm 13.231	52.836 \pm 22.726	4.299 ¹⁾	0.014 ¹⁾
检验统计量		$t = 0.126$	$t = 3.078$	$t = 5.998$	$F = 11.788^{1)}$	$F = 3.063^{2)}$,	
P 值		0.900	0.002	0.000	$P = 0.000^{1)}$	$P = 0.048^{2)}$	

1) 主效应的 F 值及 P 值;2) 交互效应的 F 值及 P 值。

表 3 2 组绝经后骨质疏松症肾虚血瘀证患者治疗前后腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分

组别	样本量/ 例	腰背部疼痛 VAS ¹⁾ 评分/ $(\bar{x} \pm s, \text{分})$				F 值	P 值
		治疗前	治疗结束时	治疗结束后 2 年	合计		
益气温经方组	107	6.76 \pm 1.99	3.16 \pm 1.99	2.21 \pm 1.52	4.04 \pm 2.69	181.447	0.000
基础用药组	113	7.13 \pm 1.98	3.10 \pm 1.79	2.35 \pm 1.63	4.195 \pm 2.77	222.874	0.000
合计	220	6.95 \pm 1.98	3.13 \pm 1.89	2.28 \pm 1.57	4.12 \pm 2.73	402.283 ²⁾	0.000 ²⁾
检验统计量		$t = 0.141$	$t = 1.420$	$t = 1.048$	$F = 3.920^{2)}$	$F = 0.779^{3)}$,	
P 值		0.708	0.235	0.307	$P = 0.271^{2)}$	$P = 0.460^{3)}$	

1) 视觉模拟量表;2) 主效应的 F 值及 P 值;3) 交互效应的 F 值及 P 值。

温经方中的骨碎补、鹿角霜可以有效抑制破骨细胞的活性和提高成骨细胞活性^[24-25];黄芪可以改善骨髓间充质干细胞活性,从而促进成骨细胞形成新骨^[26];杜仲可以调节 RhoA/ROCK 信号通路,而此通路可以改变细胞骨架、通过释放成纤维细胞生长因子来促进成骨细胞的增殖和分化^[27-28]。

本研究结果显示,口服益气温经方可以降低 PMOP 肾虚血瘀证患者再骨折的发生率,提高患者骨密度,缓解患者疼痛症状,且安全性高。

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